

Daily Statement of Deaths from Cholera and other Diseases in New Orleans and Lafayette, during the Months of Dec. 1848, and Jan'y 1849.

	Cholera.	Other dis.	Total.		Cholera.	Other dis.	Total.
Dec. to 11,		143	143	Jan'y	6,	25	49
Dec. 12,	1	19	20		7,	29	55
13,	1	12	13		8,	31	62
14,	3	25	28		9,	21	37
15,	4	18	12		10,	13	26
16,	17	16	33		11,	23	47
17,	10	20	20		12,	24	44
18,	31	11	52		13,	22	37
19,	40	29	69		14,	19	37
20,	51	22	73		15,	13	34
21,	47	27	74		16,	16	34
22,	89	23	112		17,	16	28
23,	74	13	87		18,	19	35
24,	66	10	76		19,	12	20
25,	82	27	109		20,	15	31
26,	58	19	77		21,	10	21
27,	106	22	128		22,	12	30
28,	87	17	104		23,	8	22
29,	71	19	90		24,	5	19
30,	62	19	81		25,	9	24
31,	82	26	108		26,	8	25
	982	547	1529		27,	10	32
Jan'y.	1,	88	24	112	28,	14	33
	2,	64	28	92	29,	5	17
	3,	38	31	69	30,	9	22
	4,	33	24	57	31,	13	37
	5,	31	22	53			
					1638	2137	1775

MISSOURI, *St. Louis*.—The following table, compiled from the Register's office, shows the whole number of interments in the cemeteries of this city, from the 23d of April, to the 6th of August. The period embraced is a little over one hundred days, and the aggregate of deaths is 6000! And this in a population of 90,000, at the most! For the week ending

	Total.	Cholera.	Under 5 years.		Total.	Cholera.	Under 5 years.
April 30,	131	41	50	July	2,	903	619
May 7,	135	78	18		9,	773	591
" 14,	273	185	46		16,	867	639
" 21,	192	127	24		23,	442	269
" 28,	186	115	44		30,	225	93
June 4,	144	75	34	Aug.	6,	152	34
" 11,	283	191	72				72
" 18,	510	404	106				5989
" 25,	763	589	164				4060
							1493

OHIO, *Cincinnati*.—The official report of the Board of Health of this town, recently issued, states the mortality from all diseases during the months of May, June, July, and August, to have been 6459; that from cholera during the same period was 4114. The number of actual residents of Cincinnati is estimated by the Board of Health not to have exceeded 90,000, and the mortality, therefore, during four months, was equal to $\frac{1}{5}$ of the whole population.

Treatment of Cholera.—Dr. J. B. PIGNE, in a paper in the *New Orleans Med. and Surg. Journ.*, July, 1849, on the nature and treatment of the epidemic cholera, as it prevailed in Attakapas, La., in March last, gives the following account of his mode of treating the disease, which he states to have been very successful:—

"The treatment," he says, "which I am in the habit of employing, and which has always succeeded most admirably in every case where the nervous symptoms do not predominate, and even often in this stage of the disease, is as fol-

lows: If it were necessary, I could invoke the testimony of seven or eight proprietors of large plantations, amongst whose slaves I have had numerous cases; and also, some of my medical brethren, who have adopted the same mode of treatment, at least the fundamental part of it, could bear witness to its efficacy: R. Red oak bark, Peruvian bark, of each, about 10 lbs. Water, about 30 lbs. Boil for half an hour, strain, and keep for use.

"The red oak is preferable, and the bark of both should be taken in preference from the trunk near the roots, and should be used fresh.

"The above decoction forms the basis of my treatment, but the manner of administering it is of importance. The following is the plan I recommend:—

"As soon as I am called to a person suffering from this disease, I begin by giving a small injection of the cop. decoction, and administering half a tumbler by the mouth. In general, this first injection and dose are retained but a few minutes; as soon as they are rejected, I repeat the dose. This second dose is usually retained a quarter of an hour, and I continue repeating it three, four, or even five times, until the vomiting and purging cease. We generally find that each successive dose remains longer on the stomach, and in two instances only was I compelled to administer as many as six; often a single dose is sufficient. By the above treatment, the vomiting, if it had existed, is first arrested, and then the diarrhoea. Some hours after, the patient is often wholly cured; in a certain number of cases, the skin becomes hot and moist. If I find then that the pulse is quick, and especially if it is full, I bleed, even during the perspiration. Twenty-four hours after the arrest of the purging, I give a pretty strong dose of some drastic purgative. I prefer the purgative of leroz (one tablespoonful and a half), and in addition, I make the patient drink every half hour, half a tumbler of the decoction.

"Once the looseness of the bowels arrested, I act according to circumstances; according to the indications presented; bleeding, baths, sedative draughts, etc.

"When not called upon till the cold stage has supervened, I give as above the oak decoction; but to produce reaction, heat of the skin, and warm perspiration, administer every half hour a tablespoonful of the following mixture: R. Laudanum, 3*ii*; Spts. of Ammonia, 3*iv*; Sugar, 3*j*; Water, 3*vij*. M.

"At the same time, the patient is surrounded with hot bricks. (It is essential, notwithstanding the cramps, not to use friction: the heat and sweating are more certain to remove them than friction), and when reaction comes on, I generally bleed, and act according to indications."

Local Treatment of Erysipelas.—The local treatment of erysipelas is a subject of much interest to the profession. Probably there is no question in the whole range of medical discussion, in which there is more contrariety of opinion, and difference in the experience of medical practitioners. Every physician has his peculiar mode of practice, founded upon successful individual experience; and while some are prepared to advocate the non-application of any external means, others are bold to approbate the virtues of a variety of substances as different in their properties as those who may employ them are in their opinions. Some of our best authorities claim great relief from the use of cold applications, while others favour the employment of hot and emollient fomentations. Hog's lard, and simple molasses, have their advocates; buckwheat and rye meal, mercurial ointment, oxide of zinc, creasote, nitrate of silver, tinct. iodine, and other agents of different names and properties, are pressed into service, with equal claims of restorative power. So far as the experience and observation of your present reporters will justify the expression of their opinion, there are no substances in the whole range of the *materia medica* of equal value in this complaint with the nitrate of silver and the compound tincture of iodine. Probably the weight of recorded testimony is on the side of the former agent, although the latter has been fairly tried, and proved, by ample experience, to be equally serviceable.

Whether erysipelas requires any local treatment at all, is a question, in the minds of many judicious and skillful practitioners, that is yet unsettled. The disease is asserted to be dependent upon a morbid condition of the blood, and the constitutional injury arising from this change, it is said, can only be repaired by means that are calculated to improve the vital fluid, or to secure the abstraction of a portion of it from the body; but, whatever may be the pathological